

Special Announcement!

WE have just entered into a contract with the publishers of the Kansas City Star which enables us to offer you the Democrat and the Star, both papers at the price of one, both one full year for ONLY \$1.00. The Kansas City Star is a big family paper that no farm home should be without. It is devoted to news reviews, agricultural articles, editorials and many helpful departments for the farmer and his wife. Remember

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Democrat, Monroe City, Mo.

Take Your Choice

Major General Peter E. Traub, testifying before Congressional Committees, was a complete and heroic answer to Governor Henry Allen of Kansas and other Republican strategists who are attempting to make the conduct of the war an issue for partisan aggrandizement. If what Governor Allen and the chorus of critics allege were true—but Major General Traub proves it is the very reverse—every American commander, from General Pershing down, would have been guilty by commission or by omission not merely of incompetence, but of the gravest inhumanity.

In the battle of the Argonne, American wounded were allowed to lie in a woods all day before they were taken to the hospitals in the rear of the lines, says Governor Allen. General Traub replies that the statement is correct. But Governor Allen implies what he does not charge, namely, that this was due to indifference or inefficiency. General Traub convinced Congressmen and Senators that the evacuation of these wounded over open fields where exploding shells by the thousands were killing every living thing and not their detention in a place of relative safety until they could be removed under the protection of darkness, would have been the inhumane procedure.

Governor Allen (from the security of a shelter a five miles in the wake of General Traub's victorious

division) says these troops lacked transport. General Traub, who was at the front in the thick of the fighting, says he had a full complement and "all the necessities to overcome any obstacles whatever." Governor Allen (again from his point of vantage in the rear) says American artillery killed our own men—a most serious charge for even a reckless partisan to utter. General Traub, who was in direct command of the artillery, says there was no such blunder; that not a single round from an American gun fell short or injured an American fighter.

Governor Allen says General Traub's division was without sufficient support from the air. General Traub says our airplanes were plentiful and that if they didn't always hold the supremacy along the whole front it was because the task was impossible with fewer than 50,000 machines.

Governor Allen finds fault with the War Department and with the American high command. General Traub praises both, but pays his highest tribute to the plain doughboys.

Governor Allen, who was a visitor at (or near) the front, comes back a critic of America's part in the war. General Traub, who was in the midst of the bloody conflict, returns a witness to the success and glory of that participation.

Governor Allen is a veteran politician, but an amateur tactician.

General Traub is a soldier of nearly forty years' experience, and an able commander.

General Traub helped to win the war; Governor Allen is trying hard to belittle it.

Whom do you prefer to believe?

A Time of Violence

The world is rocking. The forces of autocracy sowed the wind, and reaped the whirlwind and the earthquake too. Europe is seething with turmoil. The strain of war has unhinged many minds, and led them to brood on dark and violent acts. Within one fateful week Premier Clemenceau of France was shot by an anarchist, the Premier of Bavaria was killed by an assassin, and the Minister of the Interior of the same country was shot while delivering a speech in the Bavarian legislative body.

These are wild times. It behooves the people of the world to sit tight, to keep cool, to fix their minds on the fundamentals of justice, to give the most serious attention to the problems of reorganization after the war, and to look very carefully after the people of unsound minds.

It is a time when the heads of the governments should be very carefully guarded. Many people will feel that President Wilson took too many chances when he consented to a big public demonstration like that given him in Boston. There are too many loose-minded men floating around, and crowds conceal their evil purposes too easily.

The times are very like those days in 1865 in the midst of which Lincoln was Assassinated. There are always weak minded fools like Guiteau and Czolgoez floating about their fanatical minds bent on deeds of anarchy. It is time to take no chances, and to throw every protection around the life of the head of this government.

A President of the United States probably dislikes to take the precaution that present conditions make necessary for the man holding his office. There must be a feeling of constraint in being forever shadowed by secret service men. But it is necessary, and due to the country, to see that all possible measures are taken to prevent any recurrence of these terrible deeds.

Democrat and K. C. Star for \$1.

Urges More Schools

Building of additional public schools in urban and rural communities to accommodate the thousands of children who are being denied educational advantages for want of accommodations, is being urged and fostered by the U S Department of Labor. In a formal statement of the conditions which inquiry has disclosed in various sections, the Department of Labor says:

"In many cities which boast of their parks, their boulevards and their public spirit, children are attending school in converted private houses, which were never adapted for school purposes. In other cities portable frame schools are being erected and moved about from place to place as the crowded condition of other schools make that necessary."

The building of schools is expected not only to serve the prime purpose of furnishing educational facilities to many thousands of children, but also to absorb large quantities of materials and employ a great deal of labor.

A north Arkansas man who had the Spanish influenza gives a mighty good version of his experience which many people can verify. He says: If you haven't had the flu you can tell when you have it by the symptoms. It creeps up on you like prohibition did upon Kansas. First you have a chill and your teeth make more racket than a tin lizzie. Your back gets so cold it would make a cake of ice sweat, and you have a fever at the same time. You take your temperature with a bar of cold iron and it goes 300 degrees of fever, but if it gets white hot you had better take something. You sneeze sixty times a minute. When you sneeze your head leaves your shoulders about four feet and your neck stretches like rubber. It's the rebound that hurts. Your back hurts some too. If you happen to sleep, you dream that the butcher is removing your backbone with a dull cleaver. Every time you draw a long breath it feels like you have swallowed a handful of fish hooks. And your eye balls and lids are so sore you don't bat them at all—just grease them to keep them from drying up. Your nose gets scared and runs all the time. You only take fifteen kinds of medicine. Of course, you may have just a slight case of it.

Force of Character

The honest man is naturally antagonistic to fraud, the truthful man to lying, the justice loving man to oppression, the pure minded man to vice and iniquity. They have to do battle with these conditions, and if possible, overcome them. Such men have in all ages represented the moral force of the world. Inspired by benevolence and sustained by courage, they have been the main stays of all social renovation and progress. But for their continuous antagonism to evil conditions, the world were for the most part given over to the dominion of selfishness and vice. All the great reformers and martyrs were antagonistic men—enemies to falsehood and evil doing. The Apostles themselves were an organized band of social antagonists. And in our own time, the lives of such men as Clarkson and Grauville, Sharpe, Father Mathew, and Richard Cobden, inspired by singleness of purpose, have shown what high minded social antagonism can effect.

It is the strong and courageous men who lead and guide and rule the world. The weak and timid leave no trace behind them; while the life of a single upright and energetic man is like a track of light. His example is remembered and appealed to; and his thoughts, his spirit, and his courage to be the inspiration of succeeding generations.

It is energy—the central element of which is will—that produces the miracles of enthusiasm in all ages. Everywhere it is the mainspring of what is called force of character, and the sustaining power of all great action. In a righteous cause the determined man stands upon his courage as upon a granite block; and, like David, he will go forth to meet Goliath, strong in heart, though a host be encamped against him.

Provision has been made by the War Department for the return to this country of all personal effects of officers and soldiers who lost their lives abroad, and for the distribution of these articles among relatives. A "personal effects bureau" has been established at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., for this purpose.

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